made to the work done in the District and Taluk Conferences. I think it would be well if the Taluk Conference are improved so as to definitely establish the relation ship from the village up to the city. Many questions of local importance can be discussed and brought to the notice of local authorities then and there with a view to remedying defects. The kind of relationship that should be established between the Representative Assembly and the Economic Conference was discussed sometime ago as Government are aware, and it was resolved that a definite scheme should be formulated on that regard. Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao has accordingly prepared a scheme and it would be well if it is considered.

Dewan.—The scheme may be sent up to Government for consideration.

DEVELOPMENT—MORAL AND MATERIAL.

(EDUCATION.)

(Nos. 99 to 134.)

SUBJECT No. 99.

Establishment of a Medical Faculty in connection with the Mysore University.

Messrs (1) D. Srikanta Rao Devanhalli Taluk; (2) A. Narasimha Iyengar, Sagar Taluk and (3) M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore University.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya.—A Medical Faculty should be opened in our University. This has been put off for want of funds. The Finance Committee is considering how best the finances of the State can be controlled and the Retrenchment Committee to cut down unnecessary expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the administration. If this is done, there will be enough funds not only for the Medical and Agricultural Colleges, but also for other educational improvements. Some years back, both the Medical and Sanitary Departments were under one Officer. But now there are two Officers. Government may well compare usefulness then and now and also consider whether any retrenchment in this line is possible.

A Medical School has already been established in the State. This may be improved. The Ayurvedic College in the State has been given a grant of a lakh of rupees but that has not been spent. The Ayurvedic system of medicine was by far better than other systems several thousand years ago. These medicines are now losing in their reputation and have practically lost, not being able to keep pace with the western medical system. The reason is that we are not encouraging Ayurvedic and Unani medicines even as much as foreign ones. Ayurvedic medicines cost about ten pies per head, while western medicines cost from annas two to four per head. We find some pretext or other

for postponing this and other allied proposals, and even sanctioned arrangements are not given effect to. This may be done at least now.

The fact that Ayurvedic medicines have cured many cases of influenza proves that they are very effective remedies. We must therefore try to revive our own system of medicines by equipping Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals with all the necessaries and conducting them on the most up-to-date lines.

Whereas in towns and district head-quarters some medical relief is obtainable, there is absolutely no treatment available in villages. We have too many cases of deaths, and the condition of villages is deplorable. It would not be enough to sanction two or three scholarships every year since these cannot benefit the whole State. Western medicine may of course be encouraged, but, something effective must soon be done for the relief of the ryots who are the mainstay of the State. It is well that we train up a large number of young men in both systems who will go and practise in all parts of the State. We are teaching Anatomy, Physiology and so many other subjects in our Unani Colleges and we may with the help of these combine both systems of medicine with advantage. We must also establish a Pharmacy and send forth Licentiates in Medicine. Experts in both the eastern and western systems of medicines may be got to form a Committee and submit recommendations.

Mr. Narasimha Iyengar.—Our medical students spend two or three years in the Medical School; but to graduate themselves, they must go outside the State for some more years. To obviate this difficulty, our own University must take the responsibility of opening a Faculty of Medicine or at least come to an arrangement with the Bombay and Madras Universities regarding the admission of Mysore students into their Medical Colleges. Graduates of our University are being refused admission into the Madras and Bombay Medical Colleges. Three from Bombay and four from Madras returned for want of seats in the Medical Colleges this year, while students successful in the Intermediate grade examinations were given admission. The Graduates of our University are thus greatly handicapped and a Medical College in addition to the Medical School is therefore a necessity.

Mr. B. N. Vijaya Deva.—I beg to differ from the two previous speakers and suggest that the foremost charge on Government should be the education

of the masses. When people have reached a certain stage of literacy, professional courses may be opened. Orders on the Educational Memorandum are soon to issue and several lakhs of rupees will be required to give effect to them. The education of the masses must, therefore, be first attended to. Government are already doing what they can in the matter of medical relief.

Third Member of Council.—The education of the masses is of course a primary charge on Government, but medical relief is no less important. The Medical Committee's report has dealt with all these questions. Giving effect to them is only a financial consideration.

Messrs. Venkatesiah and Krishna Sastri.—Whenever we ask for funds for medical relief, we are referred to the financial stringency and consideration at a later time is promised. The case is the same with regard to Medical Faculty also. We have asked for the Medical, the Teaching, the Legal and Agricultural Faculties. As a University, we must have all these Faculties for their own sake and for the sake of learning. We cannot think of an Engineering Faculty merely because we have to construct a bridge. The University must let alone financial considerations since knowledge and learning have to be the only main considerations of any University. So, if Government can say what amount they can grant either yearly or once in a certain number of years for the purpose of opening these Faculties, one professional course after another may be instituted.

Mr. M. Subbaiya.—In view of the large number of Assistant Surgeons in the State, the Medical Faculty need not be opened in the University. We have a Medical School which trains a sufficient number of persons. There is no use of spending several lakhs of rupees for the sake of a few. If necessary, a sufficient number of men may be sent to foreign countries for training.

Dewan.—Cannot be done at present.

SUBJECT No. 100.

Indian Institute of Science.

Messrs. (1) M. Venkatakrishnaiya and (2) S. Venkatesaiya, Mysore University.

Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya.—Government have spent lakhs of rupees in connection with the Indian Institute of Science and have also granted 400 acres of land. In addition to this, an annual grant is being given and it is but right that the Institute should yield a satisfactory return. We hear that only four or five students from our State are undergoing training in it now. If